



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF PUBLIC CORPORATIONS. By Henry H. Ingersoll. St. Paul, Minn.: West Publishing Co. 1904. pp. xvii, 738. 8vo.

This book is one of the latest additions to the excellent Hornbook Series, which now numbers some thirty uniform treatises upon as many different legal topics. This series is rapidly becoming, not merely a complete library of elementary text-books for the student, as it was primarily intended, but also a most convenient encyclopedia for the use of the bar generally.

The present volume follows the same general plan and method of treatment as its predecessors. It is divided into three distinct parts dealing respectively with the topics Quasi-Corporations, Municipal Corporations, and Quasi-Public Corporations. The first division treats of the characteristics, powers, and liabilities of counties, townships, and other analogous bodies. The second discusses on similar lines the chartered municipal corporation proper, going much more fully, however, into its powers and duties than is attempted in the previous section. This constitutes the largest and most valuable portion of the work. The third division is a general outline of the status of some of the principal classes of public service corporations. This section, however, will be of value only as a most general summary, for the subject is by far too large a one to be condensed into the space of one hundred pages. It deserves treatment in a separate volume.

No comment need be made upon the character of the discussions. The principles involved are carefully and concisely stated, and a very full collection of cases, including many recent ones, is made. It may be noted that nowhere in the volume are so-called charitable corporations in any way treated, although such corporations in many particulars come within the scope of its title. Most writers on private corporations also neglect this class, and the result is that it is difficult to find any adequate text-book treatment of the peculiar principles that govern the rights and liabilities of these bodies. It is suggested that such a topic be included in some future volume. As far as it goes, however, the present work is distinctly commendable.

W. H. H.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE STATES UNDER THE CONSTITUTION. By C. Stuart Patterson. Second Edition, with Notes and References to additional authorities by Robert P. Reeder. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co. 1904. pp. xli, 347. 8vo.

The powers delegated by the states to the federal government have always been the subject of much dispute. On the one hand the states have sought jealously to guard their rights; on the other the emergencies growing out of the increasing complexity of our civilization have led to a more liberal interpretation of the powers conferred upon the United States by the Constitution. The questions of law which accordingly arise from the relation of the states to the United States are of supreme importance, since on their correct determination depends the continuance of our present form of government. Where questions of this sort are concerned, a work which merely enables the lawyer readily to find the cases on the points on which he is interested may be of more value than the most elaborate treatise. At any rate, it is in the former respect that the present volume is likely to prove useful, for the text of the book is short, and little space is given to independent theoretical discussion. The author contents himself with clear and succinct statements of the law as laid down in the Supreme Court decisions, reasons being usually supplied by quotations from the opinion of the court.

The excellent arrangement of the first edition, which was published in 1888, has not been departed from. The first chapter discusses broadly the relation of the states and territories to the federal government. The powers of the United States, taxation, and the regulation of commerce are then treated. Chapter V deals with the impairment of the obligation of contracts, Chapter X with the judicial power, and in the last chapter are briefly discussed the results of federal